

SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]  
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
**SENATE BILL NO. 1394**  
92ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
2004

4828S.09T

**AN ACT**

To repeal sections 32.087, 64.930, 94.270, 100.710, 135.750, 137.101, 137.115, 137.298, 137.505, 143.081, 143.121, 143.241, 143.431, 143.782, 144.025, 144.083, 144.157, and 301.025, RSMo, section 100.850, RSMo, as enacted by conference committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for house committee substitute for house bill no. 289, ninety-second general assembly, first regular session, and section 100.850, RSMo, as enacted by senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 620, ninety-second general assembly, first regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-two new sections relating to taxation, with an effective date for certain sections.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Sections 32.087, 64.930, 94.270, 100.710, 135.750, 137.101, 137.115, 137.298, 137.505, 143.081, 143.121, 143.241, 143.431, 143.782, 144.025, 144.083, 144.157, and 301.025, RSMo, section 100.850, RSMo, as enacted by conference committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for house committee substitute for house bill no. 289, ninety-second general assembly, first regular session, and section 100.850, RSMo, as enacted by senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 620, ninety-second general assembly, first regular session, are repealed and twenty-two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 32.087, 64.930, 94.270, 94.839, 94.902, 100.710, 100.850, 135.750, 137.078, 137.101, 137.115, 137.298, 137.505, 143.081, 143.121, 143.241, 143.431, 143.782, 144.025, 144.083, 144.157, and 301.025, to read as follows:

32.087. 1. Within ten days after the adoption of any ordinance or order in favor of

**EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.**

adoption of any local sales tax authorized under the local sales tax law by the voters of a taxing entity, the governing body or official of such taxing entity shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance or order. The ordinance or order shall reflect the effective date thereof.

2. Any local sales tax so adopted shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of adoption of the local sales tax, except as provided in subsection 18 of this section.

3. Every retailer within the jurisdiction of one or more taxing entities which has imposed one or more local sales taxes under the local sales tax law shall add all taxes so imposed along with the tax imposed by the sales tax law of the state of Missouri to the sale price and, when added, the combined tax shall constitute a part of the price, and shall be a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as the purchase price. The combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes shall be the sum of the rates, multiplying the combined rate times the amount of the sale.

4. The brackets required to be established by the director of revenue under the provisions of section 144.285, RSMo, shall be based upon the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

5. The ordinance or order imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law shall impose upon all sellers a tax for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services at retail to the extent and in the manner provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, and the rules and regulations of the director of revenue issued pursuant thereto; except that the rate of the tax shall be the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax or state highway use tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

6. On and after the effective date of any local sales tax imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax, and the director of revenue shall collect in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri all additional local sales taxes authorized under the authority of the local sales tax law. All local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law together with all taxes imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue.

7. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, governing the state sales tax and section 32.057, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of any local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law except as modified by the local sales tax law.

8. All exemptions granted to agencies of government, organizations, persons and to the sale of certain articles and items of tangible personal property and taxable services under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, as these sections now read and as they may hereafter be amended, it being the intent of this general assembly to ensure that the same sales tax exemptions granted from the state sales tax law also be granted under the local sales tax law, are hereby made applicable to the imposition and collection of all local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law.

9. The same sales tax permit, exemption certificate and retail certificate required by sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the administration and collection of the state sales tax shall satisfy the requirements of the local sales tax law, and no additional permit or exemption certificate or retail certificate shall be required; except that the director of revenue may prescribe a form of exemption certificate for an exemption from any local sales tax imposed by the local sales tax law.

10. All discounts allowed the retailer under the provisions of the state sales tax law for the collection of and for payment of taxes under the provisions of the state sales tax law are hereby allowed and made applicable to any local sales tax collected under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

11. The penalties provided in section 32.057 and sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for a violation of the provisions of those sections are hereby made applicable to violations of the provisions of the local sales tax law.

12. (1) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales, except the sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors, shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination. In the event a retailer has more than one place of business in this state which participates in the sale, the sale shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer where the initial order for the tangible personal property is taken, even though the order must be forwarded elsewhere for acceptance, approval of credit, shipment or billing. A sale by a retailer's agent or employee shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business from which he works.

(2) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors shall be deemed to be consummated at the residence of the purchaser and not at the place of business of the retailer, or the place of business from which the retailer's agent or employee works.

(3) For the purposes of any local tax imposed by an ordinance or under the local sales tax law on charges for mobile telecommunications services, all taxes of mobile telecommunications service shall be imposed as provided in the Mobile Telecommunications

Sourcing Act, 4 U.S.C. Sections 116 through 124, as amended.

13. Local sales taxes imposed pursuant to the local sales tax law on the purchase and sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors shall not be collected and remitted by the seller, but shall be collected by the director of revenue at the time application is made for a certificate of title, if the address of the applicant is within a taxing entity imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law.

14. The director of revenue and any of his deputies, assistants and employees who have any duties or responsibilities in connection with the collection, deposit, transfer, transmittal, disbursement, safekeeping, accounting, or recording of funds which come into the hands of the director of revenue under the provisions of the local sales tax law shall enter a surety bond or bonds payable to any and all taxing entities in whose behalf such funds have been collected under the local sales tax law in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for each such tax; but the director of revenue may enter into a blanket bond covering himself and all such deputies, assistants and employees. The cost of any premium for such bonds shall be paid by the director of revenue from the share of the collections under the sales tax law retained by the director of revenue for the benefit of the state.

15. The director of revenue shall annually report on his management of each trust fund which is created under the local sales tax law and administration of each local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law. He shall provide each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes authorized by the local sales tax law with a detailed accounting of the source of all funds received by him for the taxing entity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the state auditor shall annually audit each trust fund. A copy of the director's report and annual audit shall be forwarded to each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes.

16. Within the boundaries of any taxing entity where one or more local sales taxes have been imposed, if any person is delinquent in the payment of the amount required to be paid by him under the local sales tax law or in the event a determination has been made against him for taxes and penalty under the local sales tax law, the limitation for bringing suit for the collection of the delinquent tax and penalty shall be the same as that provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo. Where the director of revenue has determined that suit must be filed against any person for the collection of delinquent taxes due the state under the state sales tax law, and where such person is also delinquent in payment of taxes under the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall notify the taxing entity [to which delinquent taxes are due under the local sales tax law by United States registered mail or certified mail at least ten days before turning the case over to the attorney general. The taxing entity, acting through its attorney, may join in such suit as a party plaintiff to seek a judgment for the delinquent taxes and penalty due such taxing entity.] in the event any person fails or refuses to pay the amount of any local sales tax due[, the director of revenue

shall promptly notify the taxing entity to which the tax would be due] so that appropriate action may be taken by the taxing entity.

17. Where property is seized by the director of revenue under the provisions of any law authorizing seizure of the property of a taxpayer who is delinquent in payment of the tax imposed by the state sales tax law, and where such taxpayer is also delinquent in payment of any tax imposed by the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall permit the taxing entity to join in any sale of property to pay the delinquent taxes and penalties due the state and to the taxing entity under the local sales tax law. The proceeds from such sale shall first be applied to all sums due the state, and the remainder, if any, shall be applied to all sums due such taxing entity.

18. If a local sales tax has been in effect for at least one year under the provisions of the local sales tax law and voters approve reimposition of the same local sales tax at the same rate at an election as provided for in the local sales tax law prior to the date such tax is due to expire, the tax so reimposed shall become effective the first day of the first calendar quarter after the director receives a certified copy of the ordinance, order or resolution accompanied by a map clearly showing the boundaries thereof and the results of such election, provided that such ordinance, order or resolution and all necessary accompanying materials are received by the director at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such tax. Any administrative cost or expense incurred by the state as a result of the provisions of this subsection shall be paid by the city or county reimposing such tax.

64.930. 1. The county sports complex authority shall consist of five commissioners who shall be qualified voters of the state of Missouri, and residents of such county. The commissioners of the county commission by a majority vote thereof shall submit a panel of nine names to the governor who shall select with the advice and consent of the senate five commissioners from such panel, no more than three of which shall be of any one political party, who shall constitute the members of such authority; provided, however, that no elective or appointed official of any political subdivision of the state of Missouri shall be a member of the county sports complex authority.

2. The authority shall elect from its number a chairman and may appoint such officers and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties and fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. No action of the authority shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which at least three members are present and unless a majority of the members present at such meeting shall vote in favor thereof.

3. Such sports complex commissioners shall serve in the following manner: One for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years. Successors shall hold office for terms of five years, or for the unexpired terms of their predecessors. [Each sports complex commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and qualified.]

4. In the event a vacancy exists a new panel of three names shall be submitted by majority vote of the county commission to the governor for appointment. All such vacancies shall be filled within thirty days from the date thereof. **If the county commission has not submitted a panel of three names to the governor within thirty days of the expiration of a commissioner's term, the governor shall immediately make an appointment to the commission with the advice and consent of the senate. In the event the governor does not appoint a replacement, no commissioner shall continue to serve beyond the expiration of that commissioner's term.**

5. The compensation of the sports complex commissioners to be paid by the authority shall be determined by the sports complex commissioners, but in no event shall exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. In addition, the sports complex commissioners shall be reimbursed by the authority for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. **No commissioner shall continue to serve beyond the expiration of that commissioner's term.**

94.270. 1. The mayor and board of aldermen shall have power and authority to regulate and to license and to levy and collect a license tax on auctioneers, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, banks, brokers, pawnbrokers, merchants of all kinds, grocers, confectioners, restaurants, butchers, taverns, hotels, public boardinghouses, billiard and pool tables and other tables, bowling alleys, lumber dealers, real estate agents, loan companies, loan agents, public buildings, public halls, opera houses, concerts, photographers, bill posters, artists, agents, porters, public lecturers, public meetings, circuses and shows, for parades and exhibitions, moving picture shows, horse or cattle dealers, patent right dealers, stockyards, inspectors, gaugers, mercantile agents, gas companies, insurance companies, insurance agents, express companies, and express agents, telegraph companies, light, power and water companies, telephone companies, manufacturing and other corporations or institutions, automobile agencies, and dealers, public garages, automobile repair shops or both combined, dealers in automobile accessories, gasoline filling stations, soft drink stands, ice cream stands, ice cream and soft drink stands combined, soda fountains, street railroad cars, omnibuses, drays, transfer and all other vehicles, traveling and auction stores, plumbers, and all other business, trades and avocations whatsoever, and fix the rate of carriage of persons, drayage and cartage of property; and to license, tax, regulate and suppress ordinaries, money brokers, money changers, intelligence and employment offices and agencies, public masquerades, balls, street exhibitions, dance houses, fortune tellers, pistol galleries, corn doctors, private venereal hospitals, museums, menageries, equestrian performances, horoscopic views, telescopic views, lung testers, muscle developers, magnifying glasses, ten pin alleys, ball alleys, billiard tables, pool tables and other tables, theatrical or other exhibitions, boxing and sparring exhibitions, shows and amusements, tipping houses, and sales of unclaimed goods by express companies or common carriers, auto wrecking shops and

junk dealers; to license, tax and regulate hackmen, draymen, omnibus drivers, porters and all others pursuing like occupations, with or without vehicles, and to prescribe their compensation; and to regulate, license and restrain runners for steamboats, cars, and public houses; and to license ferries, and to regulate the same and the landing thereof within the limits of the city, and to license and tax auto liveries, auto drays and jitneys.

**2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than eight hundred but less than nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of twenty-seven dollars per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitation of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.**

**3. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand one hundred but less than four thousand two hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of thirteen dollars and fifty cents per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitation of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.**

**94.839. 1. The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand eight hundred but less than four thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than fourteen thousand nine hundred but less than fifteen thousand inhabitants may impose, by order or ordinance, a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof. The tax shall be not more than five percent per occupied room per night, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of promoting tourism. The order or ordinance shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.**

**2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:**

Shall ..... (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in ..... (name of city) at a rate of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent, solely for the purpose of promoting tourism?

YES

NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

3. Any tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated by the governing body of the city adopting the tax. All revenue generated by the tax shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for the designated purposes. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

4. The governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall ..... (insert the name of the city) repeal the tax imposed at a rate of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of promoting tourism?

YES

NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

5. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the tax

authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. As used in this section, "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

94.902. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred but less than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants may impose, by order or ordinance, a sales tax on all retail sales made in the city which are subject to taxation under chapter 144, RSMo. The tax authorized in this section may be imposed in an amount of up to one-half of one percent, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. The order or ordinance imposing a sales tax under this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters residing within the city, at a county or state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section.

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of ..... (city's name) impose a citywide sales tax at a rate of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?

YES

NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting

thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the ordinance or order and any amendments to the order or ordinance shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal, then the tax shall not become effective unless the proposal is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the proposal. However, in no event shall a proposal under this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal under this section.

3. Any sales tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087, RSMo. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, RSMo, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures shall be invested in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

4. The director of the department of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any

city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the action at least ninety days before the effective date of the repeal, and the director may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such city, the director shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

5. The governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall ..... (insert the name of the city) repeal the sales tax imposed at a rate of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?

YES

NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the sales tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the sales tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

**7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.**

100.710. As used in sections 100.700 to 100.850, the following terms mean:

(1) "Assessment", an amount of up to five percent of the gross wages paid in one year by an eligible industry to all eligible employees in new jobs, or up to ten percent if the economic development project is located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo;

(2) "Board", the Missouri development finance board as created by section 100.265;

(3) "Certificates", the revenue bonds or notes authorized to be issued by the board pursuant to section 100.840;

(4) "Credit", the amount agreed to between the board and an eligible industry, but not to exceed the assessment attributable to the eligible industry's project;

(5) "Department", the Missouri department of economic development;

(6) "Director", the director of the department of economic development;

(7) "Economic development project":

(a) The acquisition of any real property by the board, the eligible industry, or its affiliate; or

(b) The fee ownership of real property by the eligible industry or its affiliate; and

(c) For both paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subdivision, "economic development project" shall also include the development of the real property including construction, installation, or equipping of a project, including fixtures and equipment, and facilities necessary or desirable for improvement of the real property, including surveys; site tests and inspections; subsurface site work; excavation; removal of structures, roadways, cemeteries and other surface obstructions; filling, grading and provision of drainage, storm water retention, installation of utilities such as water, sewer, sewage treatment, gas, electricity, communications and similar facilities; off-site construction of utility extensions to the boundaries of the real property; and the acquisition, installation, or equipping of facilities on the real property, for use and occupancy by the eligible industry or its affiliates;

(8) "Eligible employee", a person employed on a full-time basis in a new job at the economic development project averaging at least thirty-five hours per week who was not employed by the eligible industry or a related taxpayer in this state at any time during the twelve-month period immediately prior to being employed at the economic development project. For an essential industry, a person employed on a full-time basis in an existing job at the economic development project averaging at least thirty-five hours per week may be considered an eligible employee for the purposes of the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850;

(9) "Eligible industry", a business located within the state of Missouri which is engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing

or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, office industries, or agricultural processing, but excluding retail, health or professional services. "Eligible industry" does not include a business which closes or substantially reduces its operation at one location in the state and relocates substantially the same operation to another location in the state. This does not prohibit a business from expanding its operations at another location in the state provided that existing operations of a similar nature located within the state are not closed or substantially reduced. This also does not prohibit a business from moving its operations from one location in the state to another location in the state for the purpose of expanding such operation provided that the board determines that such expansion cannot reasonably be accommodated within the municipality in which such business is located, or in the case of a business located in an incorporated area of the county, within the county in which such business is located, after conferring with the chief elected official of such municipality or county and taking into consideration any evidence offered by such municipality or county regarding the ability to accommodate such expansion within such municipality or county. An eligible industry must:

(a) Invest a minimum of fifteen million dollars, or ten million dollars for an office industry, in an economic development project; and

(b) Create a minimum of one hundred new jobs for eligible employees at the economic development project or a minimum of five hundred jobs if the economic development project is an office industry or a minimum of two hundred new jobs if the economic development project is an office industry located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo, **or in the case of an approved company for a project for a world headquarters of a business whose primary function is tax return preparation in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, create a minimum of one hundred new jobs for eligible employees at the economic development project.** An industry that meets the definition of "essential industry" may be considered an eligible industry for the purposes of the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850;

(10) "Essential industry", a business that otherwise meets the definition of eligible industry except an essential industry shall:

(a) Be a targeted industry;

(b) Be located in a home rule city with more than twenty-six thousand but less than twenty-seven thousand inhabitants located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants;

(c) Have maintained at least two thousand jobs at the proposed economic development project site each year for a period of four years preceding the year in which application for the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850 is made and during the year in which said application is made;

(d) For the duration of the certificates, retain at the proposed economic development project site the level of employment that existed at the site in the taxable year immediately preceding the year in which application for the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850 is made; and

(e) Invest a minimum of five hundred million dollars in the economic development project by the end of the third year after the issuance of the certificates under this program;

(11) "New job", a job in a new or expanding eligible industry not including jobs of recalled workers, replacement jobs or jobs that formerly existed in the eligible industry in the state. For an essential industry, an existing job may be considered a new job for the purposes of the program authorized by sections 100.700 to 100.850;

(12) "Office industry", a regional, national or international headquarters, a telecommunications operation, a computer operation, an insurance company, or a credit card billing and processing center;

(13) "Program costs", all necessary and incidental costs of providing program services including payment of the principal of premium, if any, and interest on certificates, including capitalized interest, issued to finance a project, and funding and maintenance of a debt service reserve fund to secure such certificates. Program costs shall include:

(a) Obligations incurred for labor and obligations incurred to contractors, subcontractors, builders and materialmen in connection with the acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project;

(b) The cost of acquiring land or rights in land and any cost incidental thereto, including recording fees;

(c) The cost of contract bonds and of insurance of all kinds that may be required or necessary during the course of acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project which is not paid by the contractor or contractors or otherwise provided for;

(d) All costs of architectural and engineering services, including test borings, surveys, estimates, plans and specifications, preliminary investigations and supervision of construction, as well as the costs for the performance of all the duties required by or consequent upon the acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project;

(e) All costs which are required to be paid under the terms of any contract or contracts for the acquisition, construction, installation or equipping of an economic development project; and

(f) All other costs of a nature comparable to those described in this subdivision;

(14) "Program services", administrative expenses of the board, including contracted professional services, and the cost of issuance of certificates;

(15) "Targeted industry", an industry or one of a cluster of industries that is identified

by the department as critical to the state's economic security and growth and affirmed as such by the joint committee on economic development policy and planning established in section 620.602, RSMo.

100.850. 1. The approved company shall remit to the board a job development assessment fee, not to exceed five percent of the gross wages of each eligible employee whose job was created as a result of the economic development project, or not to exceed ten percent if the economic development project is located within a distressed community as defined in section 135.530, RSMo, for the purpose of retiring bonds which fund the economic development project.

2. Any approved company remitting an assessment as provided in subsection 1 of this section shall make its payroll books and records available to the board at such reasonable times as the board shall request and shall file with the board documentation respecting the assessment as the board may require.

3. Any assessment remitted pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall cease on the date the bonds are retired.

4. Any approved company which has paid an assessment for debt reduction shall be allowed a tax credit equal to the amount of the assessment. The tax credit may be claimed against taxes otherwise imposed by chapters 143 and 148, RSMo, except withholding taxes imposed under the provisions of sections 143.191 to 143.265, RSMo, which were incurred during the tax period in which the assessment was made.

5. In no event shall the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized by subsection 4 of this section exceed eleven million **nine hundred fifty thousand** dollars annually. **Of such amount, nine hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be reserved for an approved project for a world headquarters of a business whose primary function is tax return preparation that is located in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county.**

6. The director of revenue shall issue a refund to the approved company to the extent that the amount of credits allowed in subsection 4 of this section exceeds the amount of the approved company's income tax.

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documentation respecting the assessment as the board may require.

3. Any assessment remitted pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall cease on the date the bonds are retired.

4. Any approved company which has paid an assessment for debt reduction shall be allowed a tax credit equal to the amount of the assessment. The tax credit may be claimed against taxes otherwise imposed by chapters 143 and 148, RSMo, except withholding taxes imposed under the provisions of sections 143.191 to 143.265, RSMo, which were incurred during the tax period in which the assessment was made.

5. In no event shall the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized by subsection 4 of this section exceed eleven million dollars annually.

6. The director of revenue shall issue a refund to the approved company to the extent that the amount of credits allowed in subsection 4 of this section exceeds the amount of the approved company's income tax.]

135.750. 1. Beginning January 1, 1999, a taxpayer shall be granted a tax credit against the tax otherwise due pursuant to chapter 143, RSMo, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo, or chapter 148, RSMo, for up to fifty percent of the amount of investment in production or production-related activities in a qualified film production project. As used in this section, the term "taxpayer" means an individual, a partnership, or a corporation as described in section 143.441, 143.471, RSMo, or section 148.370, RSMo, and the term "qualified film production project" means any film production project with an expected in-state expenditure budget in excess of three hundred thousand dollars. Each film production company shall be limited to one qualified film production project per year. Activities qualifying a taxpayer for the tax credit pursuant to this subsection shall be approved by the office of the Missouri film commission and the department of economic development.

2. Taxpayers shall apply for the film production tax credit by submitting an application to the department of economic development, on a form provided by the department. As part of the application, the expected in-state expenditures of the qualified film production project shall be documented. In addition, the application shall include an economic impact statement, showing the economic impact from the activities of the film production project. Such economic impact statement shall indicate the impact on the region of the state in which the film production or production-related activities are located and on the state as a whole.

3. Tax credits certified pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall not exceed [five hundred thousand] **one million** dollars per taxpayer per year, and shall not exceed a total for all tax credits certified of one million **five hundred thousand** dollars per year. Taxpayers may carry forward unused credits for up to five tax periods, provided all such credits shall be claimed within ten tax periods following the tax period in which the film

production or production-related activities for which the credits are certified by the department occurred.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any taxpayer may sell, assign, exchange, convey or otherwise transfer tax credits allowed in subsection 1 of this section. The taxpayer acquiring the tax credits may use the acquired credits to offset the tax liabilities otherwise imposed by chapter 143, RSMo, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo, or chapter 148, RSMo. Unused acquired credits may be carried forward for up to five tax periods, provided all such credits shall be claimed within ten tax periods following the tax period in which the film production or production-related activities for which the credits are certified by the department occurred.

**137.078. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:**

(1) "Analog equipment", all depreciable items of tangible personal property that are used directly or indirectly in broadcasting television shows and commercials through the use of analog technology;

(2) "Applicable analog fraction", a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of analog television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year and the denominator of which is an amount representing the total combined number of analog and digital television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year. The applicable analog fraction will be determined on an annual basis by the Missouri Broadcasters Association;

(3) "Applicable digital fraction", a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of digital television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year and the denominator of which is an amount representing the total combined number of analog and digital television sets in the United States for the immediately preceding calendar year. The applicable digital fraction will be determined on an annual basis by the Missouri Broadcasters Association;

(4) "Applicable analog percentage", the following percentages for the following years:

Year of Acquisition	2004 Tax Year	2005 Tax Year	2006 Tax Year	2007 Tax Year
				1%
2006				1%
2005			25%	1%
2004		50%	25%	1%
2003	75%	50%	25%	1%
2002	75%	50%	25%	1%
2001	75%	50%	25%	1%

<b>2000</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Prior</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>

(5) "Digital equipment", all depreciable items of tangible personal property that are used directly or indirectly in broadcasting television shows and commercials through the use of digital technology;

(6) "Television broadcasters", all businesses that own, lease, or operate television broadcasting stations that transmit television shows and commercials and that are required to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to provide such services;

(7) "Television broadcasting equipment", both analog equipment and digital equipment.

2. In response to recent action by the Federal Communications Commission, as described by the Commission in the fifth report and order, docket number 97-116, for purposes of assessing all items of television broadcasting equipment that are owned and used by television broadcasters for purposes of broadcasting television shows and commercials:

(1) The true value in money of all analog equipment shall be determined by depreciating the historical cost of such property using the depreciation tables provided in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section and multiplying the results by the applicable analog percentage. The result of the second computation is multiplied by the applicable analog fraction to determine the true value in money of the analog equipment; and

(2) The true value in money of all digital equipment shall be determined by depreciating the historical cost of such property using the depreciation tables provided in subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section and multiplying the results by the applicable digital fraction to determine the true value in money of the digital equipment.

3. For purposes of subsection 2 of this section, the depreciation tables for determining the fair value in money of television broadcasting equipment are as follows:

(1) For analog equipment, the following depreciation tables will apply for the following years:

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Year of Acquisition</b>	<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>Tax Year</b>
<b>2006</b>				<b>65%</b>
<b>2005</b>			<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>

<b>2004</b>		<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Prior</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>

(2) For digital equipment, the following depreciation tables will apply for the following years:

<b>Year of Acquisition</b>	<b>2004 Tax Year</b>	<b>2005 Tax Year</b>	<b>2006 Tax Year</b>	<b>2007 Tax Year</b>
<b>2006</b>				<b>65%</b>
<b>2005</b>			<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>2004</b>		<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Prior</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>

137.101. 1. The activities of nationally affiliated fraternal, benevolent, veteran, or service organizations which promote good citizenship, humanitarian activities, or improve the physical, mental, and moral condition of an indefinite number of people [are] or purposes purely charitable within the meaning of subsection 1 of section 6 of article X of the constitution and local assessing authorities may exempt such portion of the real and personal property of such organizations as the assessing authority may determine is utilized in purposes purely charitable from the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes.

**2. If, at any time, an assessor finally determines, after any and all hearings or rightful appeals, that personal property, upon which an organization would otherwise owe taxes but for the provisions of subsection 1 of this section or subdivision (5) of section 137.100, is not used for purposes purely charitable, or for purposes described in subdivision (5) of section 137.100, then the assessor shall notify the department of revenue of such final determination within thirty days.**

137.115. 1. All other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, the assessor or the assessor's deputies in all counties of this state including the city of St. Louis shall annually make a list of all real and tangible personal property taxable in the assessor's city, county,

town or district. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section **and section 137.078**, the assessor shall annually assess all personal property at thirty-three and one-third percent of its true value in money as of January first of each calendar year. The assessor shall annually assess all real property, including any new construction and improvements to real property, and possessory interests in real property at the percent of its true value in money set in subsection 5 of this section. The assessor shall annually assess all real property in the following manner: new assessed values shall be determined as of January first of each odd-numbered year and shall be entered in the assessor's books; those same assessed values shall apply in the following even-numbered year, except for new construction and property improvements which shall be valued as though they had been completed as of January first of the preceding odd-numbered year. The assessor may call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and require the person to make a correct statement of all taxable tangible personal property owned by the person or under his or her care, charge or management, taxable in the county. On or before January first of each even-numbered year, the assessor shall prepare and submit a two-year assessment maintenance plan to the county governing body and the state tax commission for their respective approval or modification. The county governing body shall approve and forward such plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first. If the county governing body fails to forward the plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first, the assessor's plan shall be considered approved by the county governing body. If the state tax commission fails to approve a plan and if the state tax commission and the assessor and the governing body of the county involved are unable to resolve the differences, in order to receive state cost-share funds outlined in section 137.750, the county or the assessor shall petition the administrative hearing commission, by May first, to decide all matters in dispute regarding the assessment maintenance plan. Upon agreement of the parties, the matter may be stayed while the parties proceed with mediation or arbitration upon terms agreed to by the parties. The final decision of the administrative hearing commission shall be subject to judicial review in the circuit court of the county involved. In the event a valuation of subclass (1) real property within any county with a charter form of government, or within a city not within a county, is made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program, the burden of proof, supported by clear, convincing and cogent evidence to sustain such valuation, shall be on the assessor at any hearing or appeal. In any such county, unless the assessor proves otherwise, there shall be a presumption that the assessment was made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program. Such evidence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (1) The findings of the assessor based on an appraisal of the property by generally accepted appraisal techniques; and

(2) The purchase prices from sales of at least three comparable properties and the address or location thereof. As used in this paragraph, the word "comparable" means that:

(a) Such sale was closed at a date relevant to the property valuation; and

(b) Such properties are not more than one mile from the site of the disputed property, except where no similar properties exist within one mile of the disputed property, the nearest comparable property shall be used. Such property shall be within five hundred square feet in size of the disputed property, and resemble the disputed property in age, floor plan, number of rooms, and other relevant characteristics.

2. Assessors in each county of this state and the city of St. Louis may send personal property assessment forms through the mail.

3. The following items of personal property shall each constitute separate subclasses of tangible personal property and shall be assessed and valued for the purposes of taxation at the following percents of their true value in money:

(1) Grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition, one-half of one percent;

(2) Livestock, twelve percent;

(3) Farm machinery, twelve percent;

(4) Motor vehicles which are eligible for registration as and are registered as historic motor vehicles pursuant to section 301.131, RSMo, and aircraft which are at least twenty-five years old and which are used solely for noncommercial purposes and are operated less than fifty hours per year or aircraft that are home built from a kit, five percent;

(5) Poultry, twelve percent; and

(6) Tools and equipment used for pollution control and tools and equipment used in retooling for the purpose of introducing new product lines or used for making improvements to existing products by any company which is located in a state enterprise zone and which is identified by any standard industrial classification number cited in subdivision (6) of section 135.200, RSMo, twenty-five percent.

4. The person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of the property, in a printed blank prepared for that purpose. The statement, after being filled out, shall be signed and either affirmed or sworn to as provided in section 137.155. The list shall then be delivered to the assessor.

5. All subclasses of real property, as such subclasses are established in section 4(b) of article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, shall be assessed at the following percentages of true value:

(1) For real property in subclass (1), nineteen percent;

(2) For real property in subclass (2), twelve percent; and

(3) For real property in subclass (3), thirty-two percent.

6. Manufactured homes, as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, which are actually used

as dwelling units shall be assessed at the same percentage of true value as residential real property for the purpose of taxation. The percentage of assessment of true value for such manufactured homes shall be the same as for residential real property. If the county collector cannot identify or find the manufactured home when attempting to attach the manufactured home for payment of taxes owed by the manufactured home owner, the county collector may request the county commission to have the manufactured home removed from the tax books, and such request shall be granted within thirty days after the request is made; however, the removal from the tax books does not remove the tax lien on the manufactured home if it is later identified or found. A manufactured home located in a manufactured home rental park, rental community or on real estate not owned by the manufactured home owner shall be considered personal property. A manufactured home located on real estate owned by the manufactured home owner may be considered real property.

7. Each manufactured home assessed shall be considered a parcel for the purpose of reimbursement pursuant to section 137.750, unless the manufactured home has been converted to real property in compliance with section 700.111, RSMo, and assessed as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel.

8. Any amount of tax due and owing based on the assessment of a manufactured home shall be included on the personal property tax statement of the manufactured home owner unless the manufactured home has been converted to real property in compliance with section 700.111, RSMo, in which case the amount of tax due and owing on the assessment of the manufactured home as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel shall be included on the real property tax statement of the real estate owner.

9. The assessor of each county and each city not within a county shall use the trade-in value published in the October issue of the National Automobile Dealers' Association Official Used Car Guide, or its successor publication, as the recommended guide of information for determining the true value of motor vehicles described in such publication. In the absence of a listing for a particular motor vehicle in such publication, the assessor shall use such information or publications which in the assessor's judgment will fairly estimate the true value in money of the motor vehicle.

10. Before the assessor may increase the assessed valuation of any parcel of subclass (1) real property by more than fifteen percent since the last assessment, excluding increases due to new construction or improvements, the assessor shall conduct a physical inspection of such property.

11. If a physical inspection is required, pursuant to subsection 10 of this section, the assessor shall notify the property owner of that fact in writing and shall provide the owner clear written notice of the owner's rights relating to the physical inspection. If a physical inspection is required, the property owner may request that an interior inspection be performed during the physical inspection. The owner shall have no less than thirty days to

notify the assessor of a request for an interior physical inspection.

12. A physical inspection, as required by subsection 10 of this section, shall include, but not be limited to, an on-site personal observation and review of all exterior portions of the land and any buildings and improvements to which the inspector has or may reasonably and lawfully gain external access, and shall include an observation and review of the interior of any buildings or improvements on the property upon the timely request of the owner pursuant to subsection 11 of this section. Mere observation of the property via a "drive-by inspection" or the like shall not be considered sufficient to constitute a physical inspection as required by this section.

13. The provisions of subsections 11 and 12 of this section shall only apply in any county with a charter form of government with more than one million inhabitants.

14. A county or city collector may accept credit cards as proper form of payment of outstanding property tax due. No county or city collector may charge surcharge for payment by credit card which exceeds the fee or surcharge charged by the credit card bank for its service.

15. The provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060 and 138.100, RSMo, shall become effective January 1, 2003, for any taxing jurisdiction which has at least seventy-five percent of the land area of such jurisdiction within a county with a charter form of government with greater than one million inhabitants, and the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060 and 138.100, RSMo, shall become effective January 1, 2005, for all taxing jurisdictions in this state. Any county in this state may, by an affirmative vote of the governing body of such county, opt into the provisions of this act prior to January 1, 2005.

137.298. 1. Other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, any city may by ordinance include as a charge on bills issued for personal property taxes any outstanding parking violations issued on any vehicle for which personal property tax is to be paid and, if required by ordinance, such charge shall be collected with and in the same payment as personal property taxes are collected by the collector of revenue of such city. No personal property tax bill shall be considered paid unless all charges for parking violations are also paid in full and the collector of revenue shall not issue a paid personal property receipt until all such charges are paid.

**2. Any city or city not within a county may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the county governing body and county collector of any county with a charter form of government or any county of the first classification to include as a charge on bills issued for personal property taxes any outstanding vehicle-related fees and fines, including traffic violations, assessed or issued on any vehicle for which personal property tax is to be paid. For the purpose of this section, vehicle-related fees and fines shall include, but not be limited to, traffic**

**violation fines, parking violation fines, towing and vehicle immobilization fees, and any late payment penalties and court costs associated with adjudication or collection of those fines. No personal property tax bill shall be considered paid unless all charges for parking violations and other vehicle-related fees and fines are also paid in full, and the county collector shall not issue a paid personal property tax receipt until all such charges are paid. Any contract or cooperative agreement shall be in writing, signed by the city, county governing body, and county collector, and shall set forth the provisions and terms agreed to by the parties.**

137.505. If any person, corporation, partnership or association shall fail to file a return as required by sections 137.485 to 137.550, the assessor shall ascertain the true amount and value of the taxable tangible personal property of such person, corporation, partnership or association on the best information available to him and shall assess said property at ~~[twenty-five]~~ **ten** percent above its value.

143.081. 1. A resident individual, resident estate, and resident trust shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998 for the amount of any income tax imposed for the taxable year by another state of the United States (or a political subdivision thereof) or the District of Columbia on income derived from sources therein and which is also subject to tax pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998. ~~[Solely]~~ For purposes of this subsection, the phrase "income tax imposed" shall ~~[include]~~ **be that amount of tax before** any income tax credit allowed by such other state or the District of Columbia ~~[the basis for which is a charitable contribution which qualifies as a charitable deduction from income pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended]~~ if the other state or the District of Columbia authorizes a reciprocal benefit for residents of this state.

2. The credit provided pursuant to this section shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the tax otherwise due pursuant to sections 143.005 to 143.998 as the amount of the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from sources in the other taxing jurisdiction bears to the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income derived from all sources. In applying the limitation of the previous sentence to an estate or trust, Missouri taxable income shall be substituted for Missouri adjusted gross income. If the tax of more than one other taxing jurisdiction is imposed on the same item of income, the credit shall not exceed the limitation that would result if the taxes of all the other jurisdictions applicable to the item were deemed to be of a single jurisdiction.

3. For the purposes of this section, in the case of an S corporation, each resident S shareholder shall be considered to have paid a tax imposed on the shareholder in an amount equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of any net income tax paid by the S corporation to a state which does not measure the income of shareholders on an S corporation by reference to the income of the S corporation or where a composite return and composite payments are

made in such state on behalf of the S shareholders by the S corporation.

4. For purposes of subsection 3 of this section, in the case of an S corporation that is a bank chartered by a state, the office of thrift supervision, or the comptroller of currency, each Missouri resident S shareholder of such out-of-state bank shall qualify for the shareholder's pro rata share of any net tax paid, including a bank franchise tax based on the income of the bank, by such S corporation where bank payment of taxes are made in such state on behalf of the S shareholders by the S bank to the extent of the tax paid.

143.121. 1. The Missouri adjusted gross income of a resident individual shall be the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income subject to the modifications in this section.

2. There shall be added to the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income:

(a) The amount of any federal income tax refund received for a prior year which resulted in a Missouri income tax benefit;

(b) Interest on certain governmental obligations excluded from federal gross income by Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code. The previous sentence shall not apply to interest on obligations of the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions or authorities and shall not apply to the interest described in subdivision (a) of subsection 3 of this section. The amount added pursuant to this paragraph shall be reduced by the amounts applicable to such interest that would have been deductible in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer except only for the application of Section 265 of the Internal Revenue Code. The reduction shall only be made if it is at least five hundred dollars;

(c) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 to the extent the amount deducted relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent the amount deducted exceeds the amount that would have been deductible pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2002; and

(d) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income for net operating loss allowed by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, other than the deduction allowed by Section 172(b)(1)(G) and Section 172(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for a net operating loss the taxpayer claims in the tax year in which the net operating loss occurred or carries forward for a period of more than twenty years and carries backward for more than two years. Any amount of net operating loss taken against federal **taxable** income [taxes] but disallowed [against] **for** Missouri income [taxes] **tax purposes** pursuant to this paragraph [since July 1,] **after June 18, 2002**, may be carried forward and taken against any [loss] **income** on the Missouri income tax return for a period of not more than twenty years from the year of the initial loss.

3. There shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the

following amounts to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income:

(a) Interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent exempt from Missouri income taxes pursuant to the laws of the United States. The amount subtracted pursuant to this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the described obligations or securities and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph. The reduction in the previous sentence shall only apply to the extent that such expenses including amortizable bond premiums are deducted in determining the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income or included in the taxpayer's Missouri itemized deduction. The reduction shall only be made if the expenses total at least five hundred dollars;

(b) The portion of any gain, from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis to the taxpayer for Missouri income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on December 31, 1972, that does not exceed such difference in basis. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to one-half of such portion of the gain;

(c) The amount necessary to prevent the taxation pursuant to this chapter of any annuity or other amount of income or gain which was properly included in income or gain and was taxed pursuant to the laws of Missouri for a taxable year prior to January 1, 1973, to the taxpayer, or to a decedent by reason of whose death the taxpayer acquired the right to receive the income or gain, or to a trust or estate from which the taxpayer received the income or gain;

(d) Accumulation distributions received by a taxpayer as a beneficiary of a trust to the extent that the same are included in federal adjusted gross income;

(e) The amount of any state income tax refund for a prior year which was included in the federal adjusted gross income;

(f) The portion of capital gain specified in section 135.357, RSMo, that would otherwise be included in federal adjusted gross income; [and]

(g) The amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2002, to the extent that amount relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent that amount exceeds the amount actually deducted pursuant to Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002; and

**(h) For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002, with respect to qualified property that is sold or otherwise disposed of during a taxable year by a taxpayer and for which an addition modification was made under paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this section, the amount by which addition modification made**

**under paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this section on qualified property has not been recovered through the additional subtractions provided in paragraph (g) of this subsection.**

4. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the taxpayer's share of the Missouri fiduciary adjustment provided in section 143.351.

5. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the modifications provided in section 143.411.

143.241. 1. Every employer required to deduct and withhold tax under sections 143.011 to 143.996 is hereby made liable for such tax. For purposes of assessment and collection, any amount required to be withheld and paid over to the director of revenue, and any penalties, interest, and additions to tax with respect thereto, shall be considered the tax of the employer. Any amount of tax actually deducted and withheld under sections 143.011 to 143.996 shall be a special fund in trust for the director of revenue. No employee shall have any right of action against his employer in respect to any money deducted and withheld from his wages and paid over to the director of revenue in compliance or in good faith compliance with sections 143.011 to 143.996.

2. Any officer, director, **or** statutory trustee [or employee] of any corporation, including administratively dissolved corporations, or foreign corporations that have had their certificate of authority revoked, subject to the provisions of sections 143.191 to 143.265, who has the direct control, supervision or responsibility for filing returns and making payment of the amount of tax imposed in accordance with sections 143.191 to 143.265, and who fails to file [and] **or** pay such return with the director of revenue shall be personally assessed for such amounts, including interest, additions to tax and penalties thereon. This assessment shall be imposed only in the event that the assessment on the corporation is final, and such corporation fails to pay such amounts to the director of revenue. Notice shall be given of the director of revenue's intent to make the assessment against such officers, directors, statutory trustees or employees. The personal liability of such officers, directors, statutory trustees or employees as provided in this section shall survive the administrative dissolution of the corporation or, if a foreign corporation, the revocation of the corporation's certificate of authority.

3. If any employer required to withhold and remit tax under sections 143.191 to 143.265 or his successors shall sell all or substantially all of his or their business or shall quit the business, such employer or successor shall file a final return within fifteen days after the date of selling or quitting business.

4. If any employer required to withhold and remit tax under sections 143.191 to 143.265 or his successors shall contract to sell all or substantially all of his or their business, the seller shall request from the director of revenue a statement or certificate as provided in subsection 6 of this section. The seller shall present such statement or certificate to the

purchaser prior to consummation of the sale and secure the purchaser's signature thereon as validation of receipt. Failure to comply with this provision shall result in the seller being liable for an additional penalty equal to twenty-five percent of the seller's delinquency at the time of the sale. The provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, this additional penalty shall be the sole liability of the seller and shall not be a liability of the purchaser.

5. Except as provided in subsections 6, 7, and 8 of this section, all successors, if any, shall be required to withhold an amount of the purchase money sufficient to cover the taxes, interest, additions to tax or penalties due and unpaid until such time as the former owner or predecessor, whether immediate or not, shall produce a receipt from the director of revenue showing that the taxes have been paid, or a certificate stating that no taxes are due. If the purchaser of a business shall fail to withhold the purchase money as required by this section and remit at the time of purchase all amounts so withheld to the director to pay all unpaid taxes, interest, additions to tax and penalties due from the former owner or predecessor, the purchaser shall be personally liable for the payment of the taxes, interest, additions to tax and penalties accrued and unpaid by the former owner of the business.

6. The director of revenue shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, RSMo, upon written request, furnish within fifteen days from the receipt of such a request by certified mail, return receipt requested, or such other methods as may be mutually agreed upon, to any owner, successor, secured creditor, purchaser, or in the case of a proposed purchaser, if joined in writing by the owner, a statement showing the amount of taxes, interest, additions to tax or penalties due and owing or a certificate showing that no taxes, interest, additions to tax or penalties are due under this chapter, including the date for the last payment for such taxes, interest, additions to tax or penalties as shown by the records of the director of revenue.

7. A secured creditor who shall enforce a lien against a business subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to obtain from the director of revenue a statement of employer withholding tax due and the status of the employer withholding tax payments from the director of revenue in accordance with subsection 6 of this section. If the director of revenue does not respond within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such request by the secured creditor seeking to enforce its lien, it shall be conclusively presumed that all such employer withholding tax has been paid as to the secured creditor or any successor of the secured creditor, whether such successor be immediate or not. Nothing in this section shall eliminate the liability of the owner of the business owing employer withholding tax from the liability to pay such employer withholding tax. Any purchaser who acquires the business as a result of an enforcement action by a creditor shall be exempt from the liability set forth in subsection 5 of this section, whether such purchaser be immediate or subsequent thereto.

8. Any such creditor who shall enforce a lien against a business subject to the

provisions of this section shall be entitled to be paid the principal sums due, all accrued interest to the date of the payment, and the expenses of enforcing the lien of the secured creditor including attorney's fees. The balance, if any, shall be paid to the creditors having a priority interest thereto under the laws of the state of Missouri or the United States of America. Any balance then remaining, up to the amount of the tax, interest, additions to tax and penalties then due, shall be remitted to the director of revenue as provided by this section. Nothing in this section shall affect the priority of any lien filed by the director of revenue against the former owner or predecessor.

9. Mailing of notices or requests, by first class mail, postage prepaid, certified with return receipt requested, or such other methods as may be mutually agreed upon, shall be prima facie evidence that the party to whom it is addressed received the correspondence, notice or request.

143.431. 1. The Missouri taxable income of a corporation taxable under sections 143.011 to 143.996 shall be so much of its federal taxable income for the taxable year, with the modifications specified in subsections 2 [and 3] to 4 of this section, as is derived from sources within Missouri as provided in section 143.451. The tax of a corporation shall be computed on its Missouri taxable income at the rates provided in section 143.071.

2. There shall be added to or subtracted from federal taxable income, the modifications to adjusted gross income provided in section 143.121 and the applicable modifications to itemized deductions provided in section 143.141. There shall be subtracted the federal income tax deduction provided in section 143.171. There shall be subtracted, to the extent included in federal taxable income, corporate dividends from sources within Missouri.

3. (1) If an affiliated group of corporations files a consolidated income tax return for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes and fifty percent or more of its income is derived from sources within this state as determined in accordance with section 143.451, then it may elect to file a Missouri consolidated income tax return. The federal consolidated taxable income of the electing affiliated group for the taxable year shall be its federal taxable income.

(2) So long as a federal consolidated income tax return is filed, an election made by an affiliated group of corporations to file a Missouri consolidated income tax return may be withdrawn or revoked only upon substantial change in the law or regulations adversely changing tax liability under this chapter; or, with permission of the director of revenue upon the showing of good cause for such action. After such a withdrawal or revocation with respect to an affiliated group, it may not file a Missouri consolidated income tax return for five years thereafter, except with the approval of the director of revenue, and subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

(3) No corporation which is part of an affiliated group of corporations filing a Missouri

consolidated income tax return shall be required to file a separate Missouri corporate income tax return for the taxable year.

(4) For each taxable year an affiliated group of corporations filing a federal consolidated income tax return does not file a Missouri consolidated income tax return, for purposes of computing the Missouri income tax, the federal taxable income of each member of the affiliated group shall be determined as if a separate federal income tax return had been filed by each such member.

(5) The director of revenue may prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter as he may deem necessary in order that the tax liability of any affiliated group of corporations making a Missouri consolidated income tax return, and of each corporation in the group, before, during, and after the period of affiliation, may be returned, determined, computed, assessed, collected, and adjusted, in such manner as clearly to reflect the Missouri taxable income derived from sources within this state and in order to prevent avoidance of such tax liability.

**4. If a net operating loss deduction is allowed for the taxable year, there shall be added to federal taxable income the amount of the net operating loss modification for each loss year as to which a portion of the net operating loss deduction is attributable. As used in this subsection, the following terms mean:**

(1) "Loss year", the taxable year in which there occurs a federal net operating loss that is carried back or carried forward in whole or in part to another taxable year;

(2) "Net operating loss deduction", a net operating loss deduction allowed for federal income tax purposes under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or a net operating loss deduction allowed for Missouri income tax purposes under paragraph (d) of subsection 2 of section 143.121, but not including any net operating loss deduction that is allowed for federal income tax purposes but disallowed for Missouri income tax purposes under paragraph (d) of subsection 2 of section 143.121;

(3) "Net addition modification", for any taxable year, the amount by which the sum of all required additions to federal taxable income provided in this chapter, except for the net operating loss modification, exceeds the combined sum of the amount of all required subtractions from federal taxable income provided in this chapter;

(4) "Net operating loss modification", an amount equal to the lesser of the amount of the net operating loss deduction attributable to that loss year or the amount by which the total net operating loss in the loss year is less than the sum of:

(a) The net addition modification for that loss year; and

(b) **The cumulative net operating loss deductions attributable to that loss year allowed for the taxable year and all prior taxable years.**

**5. For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002, federal taxable income may be a positive or negative amount. Subsection 4 of this section shall be effective for all tax years with a net operating loss deduction attributable to a loss year ending on or after July 1, 2002, and the net operating loss modification shall only apply to loss years ending on or after July 1, 2002.**

143.782. As used in sections 143.782 to 143.788, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean and include:

(1) "Court", the supreme court, court of appeals, or any circuit court of the state;

(2) "Debt", any sum due and legally owed to any state agency which has accrued through contract, subrogation, tort, or operation of law regardless of whether there is an outstanding judgment for that sum, court costs as defined in section 488.010, RSMo, fines and fees owed, or any support obligation which is being enforced by the division of family services on behalf of a person who is receiving support enforcement services pursuant to section 454.425, RSMo;

(3) "Debtor", any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation or other legal entity owing a debt;

(4) "Department", the department of revenue of the state of Missouri;

(5) "Refund", the Missouri income tax refund which the department determines to be due any taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The amount of a refund shall not include any senior citizens property tax credit provided by sections 135.010 to 135.035, RSMo, **unless such refund is being offset for a delinquency or debt relating to individual income tax or a property tax credit;** and

(6) "State agency", any department, division, board, commission, office, or other agency of the state of Missouri, including public community college district.

144.025. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, in any retail sale other than retail sales governed by subsections 4 and 5 of this section, where any article on which sales or use tax has been paid, credited, or otherwise satisfied or which was exempted or excluded from sales or use tax is taken in trade as a credit or part payment on the purchase price of the article being sold, the tax imposed by sections 144.020 and 144.440 shall be computed only on that portion of the purchase price which exceeds the actual allowance made for the article traded in or exchanged, if there is a bill of sale or other record showing the actual allowance made for the article traded in or exchanged. [Where the article being traded in for credit or part payment is a motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor the person trading in the article must be the owner or holder of a properly assigned certificate of ownership.] Where the purchaser of a motor vehicle, trailer, boat or outboard motor receives a rebate from the seller or manufacturer, the tax imposed by sections 144.020

and 144.440 shall be computed only on that portion of the purchase price which exceeds the amount of the rebate, if there is a bill of sale or other record showing the actual rebate given by the seller or manufacturer. Where the trade-in or exchange allowance plus any applicable rebate exceeds the purchase price of the purchased article there shall be no sales or use tax owed. This section shall also apply to motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors sold by the owner or holder of the properly assigned certificate of ownership if the seller purchases or contracts to purchase a subsequent motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor within one hundred eighty days before or after the date of the sale of the original article and a notarized bill of sale showing the paid sale price is presented to the department of revenue at the time of licensing. A copy of the bill of sale shall be left with the licensing office. Where the subsequent motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor is titled more than one hundred eighty days after the sale of the original motor vehicle, trailer, boat, or outboard motor, the allowance pursuant to this section shall be made if the person titling such article establishes that the purchase or contract to purchase was finalized prior to the expiration of the one hundred eighty-day period.

2. As used in this section, the term "boat" includes all motorboats and vessels, as the terms "motorboat" and "vessel" are defined in section 306.010, RSMo.

3. As used in this section, the term "motor vehicle" includes motor vehicles as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, recreational vehicles as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, or a combination of a truck as defined in section 301.010, RSMo, and a trailer as defined in section 301.010, RSMo.

4. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to retail sales of manufactured homes in which the purchaser receives a document known as the "Manufacturer's Statement of Origin" for purposes of obtaining a title to the manufactured home from the department of revenue of this state or from the appropriate agency or officer of any other state.

5. Any purchaser of a motor vehicle or trailer used for agricultural use by the purchaser shall be allowed to use as an allowance to offset the sales and use tax liability towards the purchase of the motor vehicle or trailer any grain or livestock produced or raised by the purchaser. The director of revenue may prescribe forms for compliance with this subsection.

144.083. 1. The director of revenue shall require all persons who are responsible for the collection of taxes under the provisions of section 144.080 to procure a retail sales license at no cost to the licensee which shall be prominently displayed at his place of business, and the license is valid until revoked by the director or surrendered by the person to whom issued when sales are discontinued. The director shall issue the retail sales license within ten working days following the receipt of a properly completed application. Any person applying for a retail sales license or reinstatement of a revoked sales tax license who owes any tax

under sections 144.010 to 144.510 **or sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo**, must pay the amount due plus interest and penalties before the department may issue the applicant a license or reinstate the revoked license. All persons beginning business subsequent to August 13, 1986, and who are required to collect the sales tax shall secure a retail sales license prior to making sales at retail. Such license may, after ten days' notice, be revoked by the director of revenue only in the event the licensee shall be in default for a period of sixty days in the payment of any taxes levied under section 144.020 **or sections 143.191 to 143.261, RSMo**.

2. The possession of a retail sales license shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of any city or county occupation license or any state license which is required for conducting any business where goods are sold at retail. The revocation of a retailer's license by the director shall render the occupational license or the state license null and void.

3. No person responsible for the collection of taxes under section 144.080 shall make sales at retail unless such person is the holder of a valid retail sales license. After all appeals have been exhausted, the director of revenue may notify the county or city law enforcement agency representing the area in which the former licensee's business is located that the retail sales license of such person has been revoked, and that any county or city occupation license of such person is also revoked. The county or city may enforce the provisions of this section, and may prohibit further sales at retail by such person.

144.157. 1. Any person required to collect, truthfully account for and pay over any tax imposed by sections 67.1170 to 67.1180, RSMo, sections 94.800 to 94.825, RSMo, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.745 who willfully fails to collect such tax or truthfully account for and pay over such tax or willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat the tax or the payment thereof, or who shall willfully and knowingly overcharge or overcollect such tax with intent to make claim to any such overcharged or overcollected amounts under section 144.190, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be liable to a penalty equal to the total amount of the tax evaded, or not collected, or not accounted for and paid over, or overcharged or overcollected.

2. For purposes of this section, the term "person" includes an individual or an officer or employee of any corporation, including an administratively dissolved corporation or a foreign corporation that has had its certificate of authority revoked, or a member or employee of any partnership, who, as such officer, employee or member, is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.

3. Any officers, directors, **or** statutory trustees [or employees] of any corporation, including administratively dissolved corporations or foreign corporations that have had their certificate of authority revoked, subject to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.745, who has the direct control, supervision or responsibility for filing returns and making payment of the amount of tax imposed in accordance with sections 144.010 to 144.745, and who fails to file such return [and] **or** make payment of all taxes due with the director of revenue shall

be personally assessed for such amounts, including interest, additions to tax and penalties thereon. This assessment shall be imposed only in the event that the assessment on the corporation is final, and such corporation fails to pay such amounts to the director of revenue. Notice shall be given of the director of revenue's intent to make the assessment against such officers, directors, statutory trustees or employees. The personal liability of such officers, directors, statutory trustees or employees as provided in this section shall survive the administrative dissolution of the corporation or, if a foreign corporation, the revocation of the corporation's certificate of authority.

301.025. 1. No state registration license to operate any motor vehicle in this state shall be issued unless the application for license of a motor vehicle or trailer is accompanied by a tax receipt for the tax year which immediately precedes the year in which the vehicle's or trailer's registration is due and which reflects that all taxes, including delinquent taxes from prior years, have been paid, or a statement certified by the county or township collector of the county or township in which the applicant's property was assessed showing that the state and county tangible personal property taxes for such previous tax year and all delinquent taxes due have been paid by the applicant or that no such taxes were due or, if the applicant is not a resident of this state and serving in the armed forces of the United States, the application is accompanied by a leave and earnings statement from such person verifying such status **or, if the applicant is an organization described pursuant to subdivision (5) of section 137.100, RSMo, or subsection 1 of section 137.101, RSMo, the application is accompanied by a document, in a form approved by the director, verifying that the organization is registered with the department of revenue or is determined by the internal revenue service to be a tax-exempt entity. If the director of the department of revenue has been notified by the assessor pursuant to subsection 2 of section 137.101, RSMo, that the applicant's personal property is not tax-exempt, then the organization's application shall be accompanied by a statement certified by the county or township collector of the county or township in which the organization's property was assessed showing that the state and county tangible personal property taxes for such previous tax year and all delinquent taxes due have been paid by the organization.** In the event the registration is a renewal of a registration made two or three years previously, the application shall be accompanied by proof that taxes were not due or have been paid for the two or three years which immediately precede the year in which the motor vehicle's or trailer's registration is due. The county or township collector shall not be required to issue a receipt for the immediately preceding tax year until all personal property taxes, including all delinquent taxes currently due, are paid. If the applicant was a resident of another county of this state in the applicable preceding years, he or she must submit to the collector in the county or township of residence proof that the personal property tax was paid in the applicable tax

years. Every county and township collector shall give each person a tax receipt or a certified statement of tangible personal property taxes paid. The receipt issued by the county collector in any county of the first classification with a charter form of government which contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county, any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county and any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least one hundred ten thousand but less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants shall be determined null and void if the person paying tangible personal property taxes issues or passes a check or other similar sight order which is returned to the collector because the account upon which the check or order was drawn was closed or did not have sufficient funds at the time of presentation for payment by the collector to meet the face amount of the check or order. The collector may assess and collect in addition to any other penalty or interest that may be owed, a penalty of ten dollars or five percent of the total amount of the returned check or order whichever amount is greater to be deposited in the county general revenue fund, but in no event shall such penalty imposed exceed one hundred dollars. The collector may refuse to accept any check or other similar sight order in payment of any tax currently owed plus penalty or interest from a person who previously attempted to pay such amount with a check or order that was returned to the collector unless the remittance is in the form of a cashier's check, certified check or money order. If a person does not comply with the provisions of this section, a tax receipt issued pursuant to this section is null and void and no state registration license shall be issued or renewed. Where no such taxes are due each such collector shall, upon request, certify such fact and transmit such statement to the person making the request. Each receipt or statement shall describe by type the total number of motor vehicles on which personal property taxes were paid, and no renewal of any state registration license shall be issued to any person for a number greater than that shown on his or her tax receipt or statement except for a vehicle which was purchased without another vehicle being traded therefor, or for a vehicle previously registered in another state, provided the application for title or other evidence shows that the date the vehicle was purchased or was first registered in this state was such that no personal property tax was owed on such vehicle as of the date of the last tax receipt or certified statement prior to the renewal. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms. If electronic data is not available, residents of counties with a township form of government and with township collectors shall present personal property tax receipts which have been paid for the preceding two years when registering under this section.

2. Every county collector in counties with a population of over six hundred thousand and less than nine hundred thousand shall give priority to issuing tax receipts or certified statements pursuant to this section for any person whose motor vehicle registration expires in January. Such collector shall send tax receipts or certified statements for personal property taxes for the previous year within three days to any person who pays the person's personal property tax in person, and within twenty working days, if the payment is made by mail. Any person wishing to have priority pursuant to this subsection shall notify the collector at the time of payment of the property taxes that a motor vehicle registration expires in January. Any person purchasing a new vehicle in December and licensing such vehicle in January of the following year, may use the personal property tax receipt of the prior year as proof of payment.

3. In addition to all other requirements, the director of revenue shall not register any vehicle subject to the heavy vehicle use tax imposed by Section 4481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 unless the applicant presents proof of payment, or that such tax is not owing, in such form as may be prescribed by the United States Secretary of the Treasury. No proof of payment of such tax shall be required by the director until the form for proof of payment has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

4. Beginning July 1, 2000, a county or township collector may notify, by ordinary mail, any owner of a motor vehicle for which personal property taxes have not been paid that if full payment is not received within thirty days the collector may notify the director of revenue to suspend the motor vehicle registration for such vehicle. Any notification returned to the collector by the post office shall not result in the notification to the director of revenue for suspension of a motor vehicle registration. Thereafter, if the owner fails to timely pay such taxes the collector may notify the director of revenue of such failure. Such notification shall be on forms designed and provided by the department of revenue and shall list the motor vehicle owner's full name, including middle initial, the owner's address, and the year, make, model and vehicle identification number of such motor vehicle. Upon receipt of this notification the director of revenue may provide notice of suspension of motor vehicle registration to the owner at the owner's last address shown on the records of the department of revenue. Any suspension imposed may remain in effect until the department of revenue receives notification from a county or township collector that the personal property taxes have been paid in full. Upon the owner furnishing proof of payment of such taxes and paying a twenty dollar reinstatement fee to the director of revenue the motor vehicle or vehicles registration shall be reinstated. In the event a motor vehicle registration is suspended for nonpayment of personal property tax the owner so aggrieved may appeal to the circuit court of the county of his or her residence for review of such suspension at any time within thirty days after notice of motor vehicle registration suspension. Upon such appeal the cause shall be heard de novo in the manner provided by chapter 536, RSMo, for the review of

administrative decisions. The circuit court may order the director to reinstate such registration, sustain the suspension of registration by the director or set aside or modify such suspension. Appeals from the judgment of the circuit court may be taken as in civil cases. The prosecuting attorney of the county where such appeal is taken shall appear in behalf of the director, and prosecute or defend, as the case may require.

5. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2000, shall be invalid and void.

Section B. The enactment of section 137.078 and the repeal and reenactment of section 143.081 of section A of this act shall become effective January 1, 2005.

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